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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments, William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, July 10th (by adjournment from the 3rd), 1861.

The REV. JOHN SAUL, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mrs. Madden, Hilton House, Scotshouse, Clones : proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Thomas Keogh, Esq., Fishmonger's Hall Wharf, London : proposed by Edmund Smithwick, Esq.

Edward Solly Flood, Esq., Kyle-cottage, Kyle, county Wexford ; and John W. C. Redmond, Esq., J. P., Wexford : proposed by Beauchamp Colclough, Esq.

The Rev. Edward J. Hartrick, 25, University-square, Belfast ; H. B. Armstrong, Esq., Burnchurch, Bennett's-bridge ; and William Wright, Esq., Newtown-cottage, Kilkenny : proposed by James G. Robertson, Esq.

The Rev. John Fitzpatrick, R.C.C., Johnstown : proposed by Mr. John Hogan.

Francis J. Connell, Esq., J. P., Betteville, Wexford ; and Michael Coleman, Esq., Francis-street, Wexford : proposed by Andrew Wilson, Esq.

On the motion of the Rev. James Graves, seconded by Mr. Robertson, J. T. Gilbert, Esq., M.R.I.A., Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, was elected Honorary Local Secretary for the Dublin district.

The Secretary reported that, the formation of the "Illustration Fund" having been fairly successful, several engravings were in hands for the illustration of the forthcoming numbers of the Journal. He had received an anonymous letter, signed "A Member,"

advocating a general increase of the subscriptions to 7s. 6d., in place of an increase left optional to each individual. Mr. R. R. Brash, Architect, Cork, had also written to him to the same effect, except that he suggested 10s. per annum as the increased subscription. Two other members had likewise expressed their opinion to him privately to the same purport—in all, four members were thus opposed to the voluntary principle; whilst upwards of 80 had given their full sanction by sending in contributions.

The Chairman observed that, under these circumstances, the voluntary arrangement must be deemed so far a success, and therefore it would be injudicious to make any change at present.

The meeting unanimously concurred in the Chairman's opinion.

The Hon. Secretary said that the Government seemed at length to have become more alive to the propriety of doing something for the preservation of national antiquities. The following notice had been issued to the various constabulary stations in Ireland, headed "Treasure Trove," and subscribed by the Under Secretary of State:—

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having been informed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, that they have been pleased to authorize the payment to finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity in Ireland, of the value of the articles, on the same being delivered up, notice is hereby given to all persons who shall hereafter find any such articles, that on their delivery of them up to the sub-inspector or head or other constables of constabulary in the locality, they will receive, through the department, rewards equal in amount to the full value of the articles."

The Secretary said he was happy to perceive, by the reports of the meetings of the Royal Irish Academy, that the plan was already working well, and that several valuable antiques had been secured to the Museum of the Academy thereby, the Government having very properly chosen our national collection as the depository of all antiques thus rescued.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

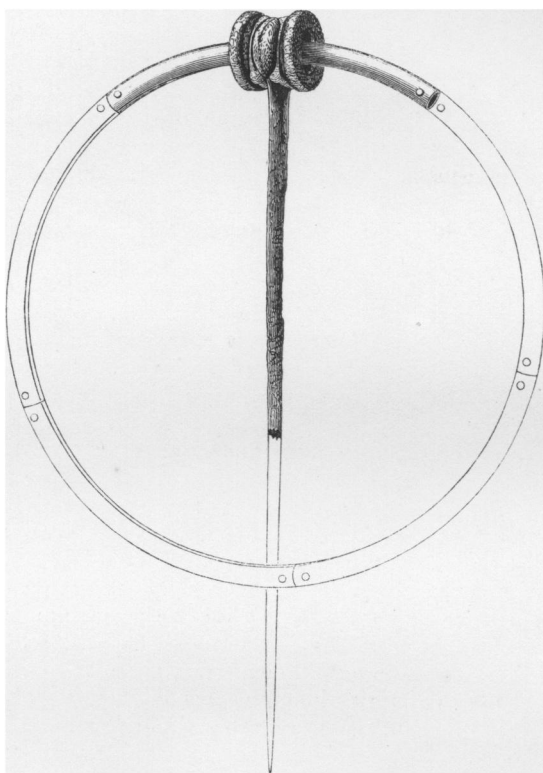
By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 946-50, inclusive.

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: "The Ulster Journal of Archæology," No. 33.

By the Cambrian Archæological Association: "Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, Nos. 25 and 26.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine" for April, May, June, and July, 1861.

By the Smithsonian Institution: their "Annual Report," for 1858.



PROPOSED RESTORATION OF BRONZE FIBULA, WITH HOLLOW JOINTED RING.

[Half the size of Original.]

By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: their "Proceedings," Vol. III., part 2.

By the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: their "Journal," Nos. 65-68, inclusive.

By the Suffolk Institute of Archæology: "The East Anglian," No. 10.

By the Royal Irish Academy: their "Proceedings," Vol. VI., parts 3 and 4; Vol. VII., parts 1-12, inclusive.

By the Cambrian Institute: their "Journal," for March, 1861.

By the Associated Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester: their "Reports and Papers," for 1860.

By the Numismatic Society: "The Numismatic Chronicle," new series, No. 1.

By the Rev. John Saul: two copies of the "Wexford Herald," dated May 9th, 1796, and May 1st, 1797.

By the same: a large copper Turkish coin of Sultan Selim III., bearing a legend in Arabic, which he translated—"The Glorious, Victorious, most Illustrious of men, for ever just"—the date being Hejira 1200, equivalent to the year of our Lord 1794.

By Mr. W. Lawless, Rose-Inn-street: an Irish farthing of Queen Elizabeth.

By Head-constable Francis Harkins, Johnstown: a gun-money shilling of James II.

By Mr. James O'Bryan, Jenkinstown school-house: one of those round perforated objects of the class commonly known as "fairy millstones," and supposed to have anciently served as distaff weights. It was composed of coarse jet, very rough, and rudely formed, and was found at a considerable distance beneath the surface, in soil alleged to have been previously undisturbed.

By Mr. Prim: several antiquities, recently discovered in trenching the small rath lying south of the great rath of Dunbel, which forms so conspicuous an object from the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway. He said it would be recollected by the members that the Museum contained a large and valuable collection of similar objects discovered in the Dunbel group of raths, which he had previously described in detail in this Society's Transactions. The articles which he now brought under notice were, with one exception, of the same general character of many of those already described, comprising three small iron knife-blades; four iron pins; one iron shuttle-end; three bone pins; a fragment of a jet bracelet; and three bronze pins, one with a curiously ornamented acus; and another, while having a yellow bronze acus, being furnished with a movable white bronze ring. The exception alluded to consisted of portions of a large bronze fibula, unique, so far as he was aware, in its cha-

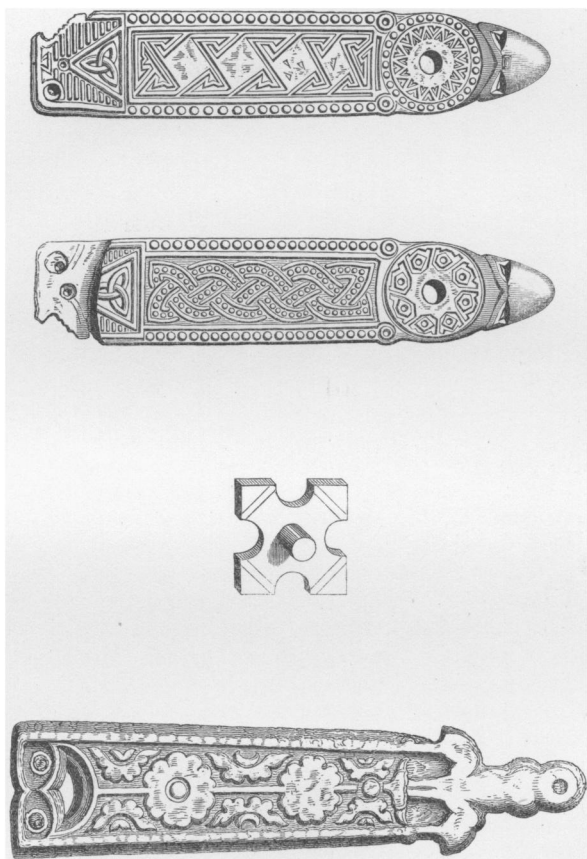
racter. The peculiar feature arose from the portion of the ring which was extant being formed of sheet bronze, bent into a hollow pipe, not soldered, but the edges brought together with the most beautifully accurate joint. This tube was apparently one of five similar segments, which, being riveted together at the ends, would form the ring of the fibula, six inches in diameter. The acus had a very massive head, with rude annular ornaments, the portion remaining being four inches long, and having apparently lost about four inches of the point. The accompanying plate gave his idea of the restoration of the fibula.

By the Rev. James Graves: a bronze tag of a book-strap, which had also been found in one of the Dunbel raths. This curious antique terminated in a dragon's head, and was ornamented on both sides with the interlaced and other patterns peculiar to our ancient Irish metal work, crosses, and manuscripts. Mr. Graves said that the Rev. James Mease had, at a former meeting, presented a similar antique of a considerably more recent date, found at Ballylarkin, near Freshford; and that he himself possessed a manuscript missal of the fourteenth century, which had probably once belonged to the Cathedral of St. Canice, and which still retained its original oak binding fastened by two straps of strong leather, tagged with the metal called "laten," which doubled over the fore-edge of the book, and caught on pins riveted into small plates of the same metal fastened to the middle of the cover; the accompanying illustration represented both sides of the Dunbel tag, and one side of that found at Ballylarkin; also one of the pins from the missal above described.

Mr. Laurence O'Brien, of Mullinahone, sent for exhibition, through Mr. John Dunne, Garryicken, a small flat stone, having on one side a mould for casting a rude crucifix, and a round object resembling the reverse of ancient silver coins, with a cross in the field, and a number of short strokes to represent the legend. On the other side of the stone was a mould for casting a similar round object, of larger size. This stone was dug up by one of Mr. O'Brien's labourers, amidst the *debris* of an ancient building at Mullinahone, said by tradition to have been formerly a preceptory of the knights of St. John; and hence Mr. Dunne suggested the derivation of Mullinahone, i. e., the mill of St. John, as, according to tradition, a mill which had belonged to the preceptory stood close by.

Mr. William Skehan, Clonmel, sent a rubbing of an inscribed stone, preserved in the wall of the old spa-house, situated on the Corporation lands, south of the Suir, near that town. The inscription read thus:—

W I L L I A M
S T A N L E Y
E S Q^R M A Y O^R
O F C L O N M
E L L. 1 5 9 3



ANCIENT IRISH BOOK FASTENINGS.

[Full size.]

Mr. Skehan also communicated the inscription on the pommel of the Corporation sword of Clonmel, which seemed to have been the gift of one of the same family. The legend ran—**Ex dono Thome Standly 1656** and surrounded a shield charged with a coat of arms.

The Rev. James Graves said that Mr. Skehan had forwarded him impressions of the inscription and coat of arms; the latter were those of Stanley—on a bend three stags' heads caboshed, on the sinister canton a crown of three points. The other side of the pommel bore an engraving of the arms of Clonmel, viz., a hound chasing a stag over a bridge of three arches embattled, which were also the arms of New Ross; there was the following inscription round this device—*Fidelis in eternum*.

The Rev. James Graves laid before the meeting some documents connected with the ancient but much-decayed charitable institution situated in Ross-Inn-street, in the city of Kilkenny, and modernly known as the O'Shee Alms-house. They consisted of copies of the royal charter of foundation, dated 7th of November, 6th James I., and the rules for the government of the institution, of the same date, extracted from the Patent Rolls of Chancery, Ireland. The charter (with a translation) was as follows:—

“*Jacobus Dei grā Anglie, Scotie, Franc̃ et Hib̃nie Rex fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos p̃ntes l̃re ñre pervenerint salt̃m. Cum d̃ictus & fidel̃ ñr Richus Shee de Upp Court in Com̃ nr̃o Kilkenny miles nup̃ defunct̃ religiosa erga pauperes et indigentes fratres et sorores suos in Xpo qui sub gravi necessitatis & inopie onere gemescunt charitate motus & inflamatus ad honorem laudem & exaltac̃oem gloriossimi ñois Salvatoris ñri Jesus Christi quoddam mes̃ sive dõm hospitał in vill̃ de Kilkenny in d̃co com̃ nr̃o Kilkenny p̃ uno mag̃ro sex pauperibus h̃oib̃us non maritať & sex viduis, dum vixerit, sumptibus suis proprijs erexit et edificabat, quod quidem mes̃ jacet inter semiteriũ Beate Marie Virginis in Kilkenny p̃t ex boreali parte et Regiam Viam ĩbm ducent̃ versus pontem ejusd̃ vill̃ ex pte Australi et quoddam mes̃ ĩbm voč Lumbard's Chamber ex pte occidentali et mes̃ modo in tenuř Willm O'Haran ex pte orientali. Cumque etiam d̃c̃us Richus Shee miles diem suũ claudens extremũ antequã ipe p̃dcam dõm hospitał cũ aliquibus terr̃ sive teñtis dotare potuisset, in extremo vite sue articulo mandavit Luce Shee aĩo filio et hered̃ suo quod ipe idem Lucas Shee nob̃ humillime supplicaret ut nos p̃dcos mag̃m pauperes et viduas uñ corpus incorporať et perpetuã here successionem facere dignaremur, et ut nos eidem Luce Shee et hered̃ suis licentiam concederemus ad dand̃ & concedend̃ eisdem mag̃ro paupibus h̃oib̃us et viduis et succed̃ suis imp̃m medietatem rectorie de Kilmokahell, in com̃ Kilkenny et Catherlagh sive in eoꝝ aliquo, ac quod itidem licentiam concederemus p̃d̃ mag̃ro pauperibus h̃oib̃us & viduis et succed̃ suis ad acquirend̃ et recipiend̃ sibi et succ̃ suis in ppetuã eleemosinam ał terr̃ teñta & heredit̃ ad valentiam quadragint̃ lib̃r̃ legał monete Anglie p̃ meliori manutenc̃oe & sustenc̃oe predict̃ mag̃ri paupeꝝ et viduaꝝ. Sciatis quod nos laudabilem illam intenc̃oem et preposit̃ p̃d̃ Richi Shee alacriter approvantes ad huñlem petic̃oem p̃d̃ci Luce Shee in performac̃oe & comple-*

mentē mandati p̄dci Patris sui de gr̃a nr̃a spiali ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nr̃is necnon ex assensu & consensu p̄dloī & fidelis consiliarij nr̃i Arthure Chichester mil̃ deputat̃ nr̃ general̃ dci regni nr̃ Hib̃n, dedimus, concessimus, fecimus, & ordinavimus ac p̄ p̄ntes p̄ nobis hered̃ & succ̃ nr̃os damus, concedimus, facimus, et ordinamus quod p̄d messuagm̃ sive domus hospital̃ p̄ p̄fat̃ Ricuū Shee milit̃ sic ut prefert̃ erect̃ et edificat̃ Hospital̃ Jesu de Kilkenny vocet̃, nuncupet̃, & appellet̃ de cetero imp̄pm̃, quodque in eodem hospital̃ de cetero imp̄pm̃ erunt unus mag̃r sex paupes hoīes laici non maritat̃ et sex vidue laice comorant̃ et inhabitantes. Et quod ijdem mag̃ri sex paupes hoīes et sex vidue et success̃ sue p̄ nomen mag̃ri, frat̃r, et soroz̃ Hospital̃ Jesu de Kilkenny de cetero imp̄pm̃ vocent̃, appellent̃, nōinent̃, & nuncupent̃, ac etiam volumus concedim⁹ et ordinamus ac p̄ p̄ntes p̄ nobis hered̃ & succ̃ nr̃is damus concedim⁹ et confirmamus prefato mag̃ro, fratribus, & sororibus p̄d Hospital̃ Jesu de Kilkenny qđ ip̃i & success̃ sui de cetero imp̄pm̃ sint unū corpus incorporat̃ & politic̃ in re facto et noīe, et ip̃os p̄fat̃ mag̃r, fratres, & sorores & success̃ suos in unū corpus politic̃ & incorporat̃ imp̄pm̃ durant̃ p̄ nobis hered̃ & success̃ nr̃is plene facimus, creamus, stabilimus & unimus per presentes. Et quod ip̃i & success̃ sui imp̄pm̃ hēant successōes ppetuas & coē sigillū, in quo imago sive effigies serenissimi principis d̃m nr̃i Jacobi, Regis Anglie, Scotie, Franc̃, & Hib̃n inscript̃ erit, pro chartis et al̃ negotijs, ejusdem hospital̃ consignand̃ & sigilland̃. Et ulterius gr̃a nr̃a spiali ac ex certa sciē & mero motu nr̃is p̄ nobis hered̃ & succ̃ nr̃is facimus constituimus & ordinamus Xp̄ofer Shee de Kilkenny geñ mag̃r hospital̃ predict̃ p̄ tenō vite sue q̄ndiu ip̃e idem Xp̄ofer Shee se bene gesserit in eodem offic̃ scđm ordinacōes act̃ & constitut̃ hijs p̄ntib⁹ annex̃ vel imposter̃ constituend̃ sive ordinand̃. Et quod de tempe in tempus imp̄pm̃ post mortem cessiōem sursum deddicoñ, resignacoñ, deprivacoñ sive amocōem p̄dci Xp̄ofer Shee ab officio mag̃ri hospital̃ predict̃ p̄dici Lucas Shee et hered̃ sui p̄ fact̃ suū sigillo suo sigillat̃ cū assensu & consensu p̄dcoz̃ fr̃m & soroz̃ hospital̃ p̄d sive majoris p̄tis eoz̃dem hēant p̄tatē et auctatem de tempe in tempus imp̄pm̃ quotiescunq̃ opus fuerit eligendi nominandi admittendi & constituendi in vel ad hospital̃ p̄d unam discret̃ & idoneam p̄sonam fore mag̃rm ejusdem hospital̃ p̄ tenō vite hūmōi p̄sone qui sic erit electus noiat̃ admissus et constitut̃ ut prefert̃ q̄ndiu se bene gesserit in eodem officio, scđm ordinacōes act̃ & constitucōes hijs p̄ntib⁹ annex̃ vel imposter̃ p̄ bono p̄d hospital̃ constituend̃ sive ordinand̃. Et quod de tempe in tempus hujusmodi mag̃r hospital̃ p̄d quoties opus fuerit super vel p̄ causis racōnabilibus scđm dcās ordinacōes act̃ et constitucōes hijs p̄señ annex̃ vel imposter̃ constituend̃ deprivand̃ amovend̃ et expellend̃ & ab officio suo p̄d deponend̃ & aliam idoneam p̄soñ in ejus loco constituend̃ eligend̃ noiant̃ admittand̃ et acceptand̃ scđm dcās ordinacōes & constitucōes. Ac ulterius de gr̃a nr̃a spiale ac ex certa sciē et mero motu nr̃is volumus & concedimus quod ip̃e p̄fat̃ Lucas Shee et hered̃ sue sex honestas paupes laicos hoīes non maritat̃ et sex paupes viduas laicas nō iab̃it eliget̃ et admittet̃ et constituet̃ in p̄d hospital̃ ib̃m remaneñ durant̃ vīt̃ suis juxta ordinacōes actus & constitucōes predict̃. Et quod p̄d paupes hoīes & vidue sic noiat̃ elect̃ admiss̃ & constitut̃ unacum p̄d mag̃ro sint unū corpus incorporat̃ imp̄pm̃. Et quod p̄d Lucas Shee et hered̃ sui imp̄pm̃ de tempe in tempus toties quoties aliquis aliqui vel alique p̄dcoz̃ pauper̃

hoī sive viduā sive alioꝝ paupē hoī sive viduā in hospitaī p̄d noiañd eligēñ admittēñ & accipiēñ obire resignare sive p̄ raconabilibus causis juxta ordinacōes actī & constitucōes p̄d deprivari amoveri sive expelli contigerit sive contigerint heant cū assensu & consensu p̄dcoꝝ magr, fratr, & soror hospitaī p̄d sive majoris ptis eoꝝdem plenam p̄tatem & auctat noiañd eligēñ admittēñ & constituēñd alios honestos paupes laicōs hoīes & viduas laicas scđm ordinacōes actus & constitucōes p̄d in loco cujuslibet p̄dcoꝝ hoī & viduā qui sic obire resignare amoveri deprivari sive expelli ut prefert' contingent in societaī p̄dict fratr & soror hospitaī p̄d, et ipos et eoꝝ quemlibet p̄ raconabilibus causis juxta ordinacōes actī & constitutū p̄d deprivand expellēñ & ab inde amovēñ quotiescūq opus fuer; et insuper de ampliori grā nrā spiali ac ex certa sciēñ & mero motu nrīs de assensu p̄d damus & concedimus p̄d magro, fratribus et sororibus p̄d Hospitaī Jesu de Kilkenny et successū suis quod ipi & successū sui magri, fratres, & sorores hospitaī p̄d sic electi noiañd adms & constitutū per nōen magri, fratr, & soror Hospitaī Jesu de Kilkenny erunt persone habiles & in lege capaces ad contrahēñ & barganizand cū quacūq pson sive quibuscūq psonis et ad perquireñd Habēñ & possidend sibi et heredū suis imp̄m in feod simplici & ppetuitat sive alio modo terr tenē redditū revercōes servicia et hereditū quecūq ad claꝝ anuū valorem quadragint libꝝ legalis monete Anglie ultra onera et repris preter meš sive hospitaī p̄dcm et medietatem rectorie de Kilmakahell in com̄ Kilkenny et Catherlagh sive in eoꝝ aliquo et non ultra tam in dict vill de Kilkenny & infra franchises ejusd qm̄ alibi infra p̄d regn nr̄m Hib̄nie de quibuscūq pson seu quacūq psona ea sibi et successū suis dare legare concedere vel resignare volenti vel volentibus dumodo ead terr tenē redditū revercōes servicea et hereditū nec eoꝝ aliqua non sint tenta de nobis hered vel successū nrīs in capite nec per serviç militare nec de aliqua aī persona sive aliquibus aī pson per serviç militare Habēñ et tenēñd ipis & successū suis magri, fribus, & sororibus hospitaī p̄dict in feod & perpetuitat. Et quod ijdem magr, fratres, et sorores et success sui per idem nomen magr, fratr, & soror Hospitaī Jesu de Kilkenny placitare possent & implitare respondere et responderi in quibuscūq cur, necnon oēs accōes sec̄ querel et causis reaī psonaī et mixt cujuscūq geñis vel nature sint vel fuerint coram quibuscūq Justiciar vel Judicibus temporalibus vel spiritual seu alijs psonis quibuscūq in quibuscūq cur prosequi et in eisdem p̄litare et implitari, respondere et responderi, possint et valeant, necnon oīa aī facere et recipe prout ceteri ligei nrī hered et successor nꝝoꝝ aut aliquod aliud corpus incorporaī & politiç in dēo regno nr̄o Hib̄nie facerint vel facere poterint. Et ulterius de uberiori grā nostra spiali concessimus ac p̄ pntes pro nobis hered & success nrīs concedimus et licentiam damus p̄fati Luce Shee et hered suis qđ ipe idem Lucas Shee et hered sui et oēs et singule alie pson feofat vel seisit existeñ ad opus & usū ejus dē Luce et hered suoꝝ sive eoꝝ aliquoꝝ vel alicujus, p̄d messuag' sive doī hospitaī p̄ p̄dcm Richū Shee ut prefert' erect & edificat cū ptiñ p̄d magro fratribus & soror dēi Hospitaī Jesu de Kilkenny et successū suis dare legare et concedere possit vel possint Habēñ & tenēñd sibi et successū suis magro, fratribus, et sororibus dēi Hospitaī Jesu de Kilkenny imp̄m. Et similiter de grā nrā spiale ac ex certa sciēñ & mero motu nrīs pro nobis hered & successū nrīs concedimus ac licentiam damus eidem Luce Shee et oībus

alijs subdit nris quod ipi & eoꝝ quilibet dare vendere legare et concedere possint et possit al terꝝ tenꝝ & herediꝝ preter pꝛd hospitaꝝ ac pꝛd mediet Rectorie de Kilmokahell pꝛd cujuscunqꝝ geꝛis nature sive speciei fuerint pꝛd magisꝝ, fratribus, & sororibus pꝛd Hospitaꝝ Jesu de Kilkenny & sucꝛ, suis, dumodo terꝝ tenꝝ & herediꝝ vel eoꝝ aliqua non sint tenꝝ de nob heredꝝ vel sucꝛ nris in capite nec per serviꝝ militare nec de aliqua al psona sive psonis per serviꝝ militare. Et dumodo eadꝝ terꝝ tenꝝ et hereditaꝝ non extendunt ultra anꝝ valorꝝ quadragintꝝ libꝝ legalꝝ monete Anglie ultra repꝛis. Habendꝝ & tenendꝝ eisdem magꝛo, friꝛbus, & sororibus dꝛi Hospitalis Jesu de Kilkenny et successꝝ suis impꝛm in auxilꝝ sustentenꝛoꝝ & supportaꝛoꝝ eorꝝdem magꝛi, fratrꝝ, & soroꝝ ac domus sive hospitaꝝ pꝛd absqꝝ impetiꝛoꝝe impedimento perturbaꝛoꝝe sive gravamine nꝛ heredꝝ &c., sive nꝛoꝝ Justiciaꝝ Escaꝛt Vice-Coꝝ Coronatꝝ ballivoꝝ seu alꝝ ministꝛ nꝛoꝝ quoꝝcunqꝝ & absqꝝ aliqua inquisiꝛoꝝe virtute alicujus ire de ad quod dampꝛnꝝ seu alicujus alterius mandaꝝ nꝛi heredꝝ vel successꝝ nꝛoꝝ in hac pte capiendꝝ vel psequendꝝ et absque aliqua alꝝ liceꝛ nꝛa seu alꝝ nꝛis patenꝝ heredꝝ vel successꝝ nꝛoꝝ eis in hac pte concedendꝝ vel fiendꝝ statuꝝ de terꝝ et tenꝝtis ad manu mortuam non ponendꝝ sive aliquo statuto in aliquo non obstanꝝ. Et ulterius volumꝝ et concedimus pro nobis heredꝝ & successꝝ nꝛis licentiam damus prefato Luce Shee et heredꝝ suo sive eoꝝ aliquoꝝ vel alicujus quod ipi & eoꝝ quilibet dare concedere legare & assignare possint et possit Roberto Shortall de Kilkenny, yeomꝝ, et Jacobo Butler de eaden Sadleꝛ et heredꝝ suis medietatꝝ Rectorie de Kilmokahell pꝛd in coꝝm Kilkenny et Catherlogh sive in eoꝝ aliquo cuꝝ oibꝝ terꝝ glebaꝝ decimis advocaꝛoꝝ proficꝝ comoditatꝝ et emolumentꝝ quibuscunqꝝ eidem medietatꝝ dꝛe rectorie ptiꝝ sive spectaꝝ sive ut pars pcellꝝ sive membꝛ ejusdꝝ Rectorie accepꝝ vel reputatꝝ ad sustentacoꝝ et manutenꝛoꝝen pꝛd magꝛi fratrꝝ & soroꝝ dꝛi Hospitaꝝ Jesu de Kilkenny et successorꝝ suoꝝ impꝛm licet ea de nobis teneant immediate in capite aut alꝛ per serviꝝ militꝝ, et eisdꝝ Robtꝝ Shortall et Jacobo Butler & heredꝝ suis quod & heredꝝ sue dꝛaꝝ medietatꝝ ejusdꝝ rectorie et cetera pmissa cum ptiꝝ de prefatꝝ Luca Shee et feofatꝝ suis pꝛd et de eoꝝ aliquo vel aliquibus pquirere et reciꝛe possint, habendꝝ & tenendꝝ eisdꝝ Robtꝝ Shortall et Jacobo Butler et heredꝝ, suos, ad manutenꝛoꝝem et sustentenꝛoꝝem pꝛd magꝛi fratrꝝ & soroꝝ dꝛi Hospitalis Jesu de Kilkenny & successorꝝ suoꝝ impꝛm similiter concedimus et liceꝛ damus specialꝝ absqꝝ impetiꝛoꝝe impedimentꝝ pturbaꝛoꝝe sive gravamine nꝛi heredꝝ & sucꝛ nꝛoꝝ Justiciaꝝ Escaꝛt Coronatꝝ ballivoꝝ sive alꝝ ministꝛ, nꝛoꝝ, quoꝝcuqꝝ, et absque aliqua inquisiꝛoꝝe virtute alicujus ire de ad quod dampꝛnꝝ seu alicujus alterius mandaꝝ nꝛ heredꝝ vel successꝝ nꝛoꝝ in hac pte capiendꝝ vel prosequendꝝ et absqꝝ aliqua alꝝ liceꝛ nꝛa seu alijs iris nꝛis patenꝝ heredꝝ vel successꝝ nꝛoꝝ eis in hac parte concedendꝝ vel fiendꝝ, statuꝝ de terꝝ et tenꝝtis ad manu mortuam non ponendꝝ sive aliquo alꝝ statuꝝ in aliquo non obstante. Ac ulterius de amplioꝝ gꝛa nꝛa spiaꝝi ac ex certa sciꝛeꝝ & mero motu nꝛis volumꝝ concedimꝝ et pro nobis heredꝝ & sucꝛ nꝛis liceꝛ damus pꝛd Luce Shee et heredꝝ suis impꝛm quod ipi & heredꝝ sui cum assensu & consensꝝ pꝛd magꝛi, fratrꝝ & soroꝝ hospitaꝝ pꝛd aut major pꝛt eoꝝdꝝ de tempe in tempus quoties opus fueꝛ heant potestatem, auctatem, et facultatem faciendꝝ constituendꝝ & ordinandꝝ regulas actus constituꝛoꝝes statuꝝ & ordinacuꝛoꝝes quascunqꝝ necessaꝛ pro bonis gubernaꝛe & regimine hospitaꝝ pꝛd & pꝛd magꝛi, fratrꝝ, & soroꝝ & successꝝ suoꝝ et pꝛ dimiꝛoꝝe & disponꝛoꝝe oia &

singul' bonoꝝ, catalloꝝ, terř, teñtoꝝ, & herediť pđcoꝝ maĝr, fratř, & soror pđcđi hospitaľ quozcunq̃ & p oĩbus aľ negotijs eisdem hospitaľ spectaĩ sive concernēñ dumodo eadem regule act constitućōes statuť & ordinaćōes nec eoꝝ aliqua non sint contraria sive repugnāť dictis ordinaćōĩ act et constitućōĩ hijs p̃tibus annex sive eoꝝ alicui et eadem adnulland et revocand de temp̃e in tempus quoties et quandocunq̃ eis videb' expedire. Et ulterius de uberiori gr̃a nřa sp̃iali volumus et concedimus pđ maĝro fratribus, & sororibus dēi Hospitaľ Jesu de Kilkenny et success' suis qđ dēm hospitaľ, ac oĩa aľ terř teñta et herediť pđ maĝro fratribus & sororibus et success' suis vel ad eoꝝ manutenćōem sive sustentacćōem imposter concedend legand sive assignand erunt quiet et exonerat de et ab oĩbus imponćoibus taxacćōĩ tallag, cess, & exaćoibus pro nobis hered vel success' nřis vel aliquibus aľ pson imposter imponend sive exigend in vel ex pmiss sive aliqua inde pcell. Salvis nobis hered & sucē nřis oĩbus redd tenuř expedićōĩ ad guerř anglice risings out, et composićōĩ nřis in vel ex pmiss exeun solubĩ stabiliť sive imposit vel in vel ex aliqua inde pcell. Et insuper de ampliori gr̃a nostra sp̃iali ac ex certa scien et mero motu nřis volumus & concedim⁹ ac p p̃señ p nobis hered & sucē nřis liceñ damus superiori ville sive burgi de Kilkenny predict' p t̃pē existeñ et p̃fat Luce Shee & hered suis qđ ipi de t̃pē in t̃pūs imp̃m quoties opus fuerit heant plenam aucťat et potestat offerend & ministrand pđ maĝro, fratribz, & sororibus hospitaľ pđcđi & eoꝝ cuilibet sepalia jurament sive sacrament p pđ maĝr, fratres, & soror sepali & respective pstand sive jurand in ordinaćōibz act constitućōĩ hijs p̃ntibus annex specificat et limitať scđm veram intenćōĩ eazdem ordinať act & constićōĩ. Eo qđ exp̃ssa menćo, &c., aliquo statuo, &c. In cujus rei testimonĩ has lřas nřas fieri fecimus pateñ. Teste p̃fat Deputato nřo genāli regni nři Hibñ, apud Dublin, Sept^o die Novembr anno regni nři Angľ ffranć et Hibñ sexto et Scotie quadragess^o scđo."

TRANSLATION.

"JAMES, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and soforth. To all to whom our present letters shall come, greeting. Whereas our trusty and faithful Sir Richard Shee, of Upper Court, in our county of Kilkenny, lately deceased, moved and inflamed with religious charity towards the poor, and his indigent brothers and sisters in Christ, who languish under dire necessity and want, in honour, praise, and exaltation of the most glorious name of our Saviour Jesus Christ, built and erected during his life, at his own charge, a certain messuage or hospital in the town of Kilkenny, in the said county of Kilkenny, for one master, six poor unmarried men, and six widows, which said messuage lies between the Cemetery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Kilkenny, on the north, and the highway leading towards the bridge of the town on the south, and a certain messuage, then called Lombard's Chamber, on the west, and a messuage now in the tenure of William O'Haran on the east. And whereas, also, the said Sir Richard Shee, dying before he could endow the said hospital with any lands or tenements, when at the point of death, ordered Lucas Shee, Esquire, his son and heir, that he, the said Lucas Shee, would humbly supplicate as that we should deign to incorporate the said master, poor men, and

widows into a body, and to give them perpetual succession ; and that we should grant license to the said Lucas Shee and his heirs to give and grant to the said master, poor men, and widows, and their successors for ever, a moiety of the rectory of Kilmokahell, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, or in either of them ; and that we should grant license to the said master, poor men, and widows, and their successors, to acquire and receive to themselves and their successors in perpetual alms other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the value of £40, lawful money of England, for the better maintenance and support of the said master, poor men, and widows : Know ye that we, cordially approving the laudable intention and purpose of the said Richard Shee, at the humble petition of the said Lucas Shee, in performance and fulfilment of the command of his said father, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, with the assent and consent of our right trusty and faithful Counsellor Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, our Deputy General of our said kingdom of Ireland, have given, granted, made, and ordained, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give, grant, make, and ordain, that the said messuage or hospital, so as aforesaid erected and built by the said Sir Richard Shee, henceforth for ever shall be named, nuncupated, and called the 'Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny;' and that in the same hospital, henceforth for ever, there shall be one master, six poor laymen unmarried, and six widows residing and dwelling ; and that the said master, six poor men, and six widows, and their successors, by the name of the master, brethren, and sisters of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, henceforth for ever shall be known, named, nuncupated, and called ; and also we will grant and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give, grant, and confirm to the aforesaid master, brothers, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, that they and their successors, henceforth for ever, shall be one body corporate and politic in reality, fact, and in name ; and them, the said master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, into one body politic and corporate, for ever to continue, for us, our heirs, and successors, we, by these presents, fully make, create, unite, and establish ; and that they and their successors for ever may have perpetual succession and a common seal, on which shall be engraven the likeness or effigy of the Most Serene Prince, our Lord, James, King of England, France, and Ireland, for signing and sealing the deeds and other affairs of the hospital. And further, of our more special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we make, constitute, and ordain Christopher Shee, of Kilkenny, gentleman, Master of the said hospital for the term of his life, so long as he, the said Christopher, shall well behave in the said office, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or hereafter to be ordained or enacted ; and that from time to time for ever, after the death, cession, surrender, resignation, deprivation, or removal of the said Christopher Shee from the office of Master of the said hospital, the said Lucas Shee and his heirs by deed sealed with their seal, with the assent and consent of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, or the greater part of them, may have power and authority from time to time for ever, as often as occasion shall require, to elect, nominate, admit, and constitute in or to the said hospital a discreet and fit person to be master of the said hospital for the

life of such person who shall be so elected, named, admitted, and constituted as aforesaid, so long as he shall well conduct himself in the said office, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or hereafter for the good of the said hospital shall be enacted or ordered; and that from time to time such Master of the said hospital, as often as need shall be, for reasonable cause, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or hereafter to be enacted, shall be deprived, removed, and expelled, and from his office deposed, and another person in his place constituted, elected, named, admitted, and received, according to the said ordinances and constitutions. And further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will and grant that he, the aforesaid Lucas Shee, and his heirs, shall name, elect, place, and admit six honest poor laymen, unmarried, and six poor widows, into the said hospital, there to remain during their lives, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions aforesaid; and that the said poor men and widows so named, elected, constituted, and admitted, together with the said Master, shall be a body corporate for ever; and that the said Lucas Shee and his heirs for ever, from time to time, as often as any of the said poor men or widows in the hospital aforesaid named, elected, accepted, and admitted, shall happen to die, resign, or for any reasonable cause according to the ordinances and constitutions aforesaid shall be deprived, removed, or expelled, with the assent and consent of the Master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, or the major part of them, may have full power and authority to name, elect, admit, and place other honest poor laymen and widows, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions aforesaid, in the place of each of the said men and widows so happening to die, resign, or be removed, deprived, or expelled as aforesaid, into the society of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital; and that they and every of them, for reasonable causes against the ordinances, acts, and constitutions, shall be deprived, expelled, and removed, as often as need shall be. And, moreover, of our more ample, special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, with the assent aforesaid, we do give and grant to the said Master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors, that they and their successors, masters, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, so elected, admitted, and constituted by the name of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, shall be persons fit and capable in law to contract and bargain with any person or persons, to acquire, have, and possess for themselves and their heirs for ever, in fee simple or perpetuity or in any other manner, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, of the clear annual value of £40 sterling, lawful money of England, over charges and expenses, beside the messuage or hospital aforesaid, and the moiety of the rectory of Kilmokahell, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, or in either of them, and no more, as well in the said town of Kilkenny, and within the franchises thereof, as elsewhere within our said kingdom of Ireland, from any person or persons willing to give, bestow, bequeath, or grant such to them and their successors, provided the same lands, tenements, rents, revenues, services, and hereditaments, or any of them, shall not be held of us, our heirs, or successors in capite, nor by military service, nor of any other person or

persons by military service, to have and to hold to them and their successors, the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital in fee and perpetuity, and that the said master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, by the name of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in any court, and also all actions, suits, quarrels, and causes, real, personal, and mixt, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, before any justices or judge temporal or spiritual, or other persons whomsoever, in any courts to be prosecuted, may and can plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, and may do and take all other things as other lieges of us, our heirs, or successors, or any other body corporate or politic in our said kingdom of Ireland can or may do. And further, of our more abundant special grace, we have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant license to the said Lucas Shee and his heirs, that he, the said Lucas Shee, and his heirs, and all and every other person being seised or feoffed to the use and behoof of the said Lucas Shee and his heirs, or any of them, may give, bequeath, and grant the aforesaid messuage or hospital, erected and built by the said Richard Shee as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors, to have and to hold, to them and their successors, the master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, for ever. And likewise, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant license to the said Lucas Shee, and to all other our subjects, that they and every of them may give, sell, bequeath, and grant other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, beside the said hospital, and the said moiety of the rectory of Kilmukahell, of whatsoever kind, nature, or species they be, to the master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus, of Kilkenny, and their successors, provided the said lands and hereditaments, or any of them, be not held of us, our heirs, and successors in capite, nor by knight service, nor of any person or persons by military service, and provided the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments do not exceed the annual value of £40, lawful money of England, over reprises, to have and to hold to the said masters, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, in aid, sustentation, and support of the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital or house, without impeachment, impediment, disturbance, or grievance of us, our heirs, or successors, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, coroners, bailiffs, or other ministers whomsoever, and without any inquisition, by virtue of any writ of 'ad quod damnum,' or of any other mandate of us, our heirs, or successors, in that behalf to be taken or prosecuted, and without any other license, or any other letters patent by us, our heirs, or successors, to be made or granted, the statute against putting lands in mortmain or any other statute in anywise notwithstanding. And further, we will and do grant for us, our heirs, and successors, and give license to the aforesaid Lucas Shee and his heirs, or any of them, that they and every of them may give, grant, bequeath, and assign to Robert Shortall, of Kilkenny, yeoman, and James Butler, of the same place, saddler, and their heirs, a moiety of the rectory of Kilmukahell, aforesaid, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, or either of them, with all glebe lands, tithes, ad-

vowsons, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever, to the said moiety or rectory appertaining or belonging, or as part, parcel, or member of the said rectory accepted or reputed, for the support and maintenance of the master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, although it is held immediately of us, in capite, or otherwise by knight service. And we likewise give and grant special license to the said Robert Shortall and James Butler, and their heirs, that they and their heirs may take and receive the moiety of the said rectory and other the premises, with the appurtenants, from the said Lucas Shee and his feoffees, or from any of them, to have and to hold to the said Robert Shortall and James Butler and their heirs, for the maintenance and support of the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, without impeachment, impediment, disturbance, or grievance of us, our heirs, and successors, or of the justices, escheators, coroners, bailiffs, or other ministers of us whomsoever, and without any inquisition, by virtue of any writ of 'ad quod damnum,' or any other mandate, from us, our heirs, or successors in that behalf to be taken or prosecuted, and without any other license or other letters patent from us, our heirs, or successors in that behalf to be granted or made, the statute against putting lands and tenements in mortmain or any other statute in anywise notwithstanding. And further, of our more ample, special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give to the aforesaid Lucas Shee and his heirs for ever, that he and his heirs, with the assent and consent of the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, or the major part of them, from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, shall have full power, faculty, and authority to make, constitute, and ordain rules, acts, constitutions, statutes, and ordinances necessary for the good rule and government of the said hospital, and the master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, and for demising and disposing of all and singular the goods, chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, and for all other affairs concerning or relating to the said hospital, provided the said rules, acts, constitutions, statutes, and ordinances, or any of them, be not contrary or repugnant to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or any of them, and to revoke and annul them from time to time, as often as and whensoever to them shall seem expedient. And further, of our more abundant special grace, we will and do grant to the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny and their successors, that the said hospital and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the said master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors hereafter to be given, granted, or assigned for their maintenance or support, shall be discharged and exonerated of and from all impositions, taxes, tallage, cess, and exactions for us, our heirs, or successors, or any other persons, hereafter to be imposed or exacted in or upon the premises, or any parcel thereof, saving to us, our heirs, and successors, all rents, tenures, expeditions to the war (in English, 'risings out') and compositions in or upon the premises, issuing, payable, established, or imposed, or in or upon any parcel thereof. And further, of our more ample, special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will and grant, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and

successors, we give to the sovereign of the town or borough of Kilkenny, for the time being, and to the aforesaid Lucas Shee, that they, from time to time for ever, as often as need shall be, may have full power and authority to tender and administer to the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, and every of them, the several oaths or sacraments by the said master, brethren, and sisters, severally and respectively to be taken or sworn concerning the ordinances, acts, and constitutions in these presents limited and specified, and according to the true meaning of the same ordinances, acts, and constitutions, although express mention &c., any statute &c. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness our aforesaid Deputy General of our Kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the 7th day of November, in the sixth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the 42nd."

In accordance with the powers given by the foregoing charter, rules for the government of the hospital were drawn up as follows; and, together with the charter, are extant in the Rolls of Chancery:—

"ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

"Ordinances, statutes, and constitutions, made and agreed upon by the Right Honorable Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, Lord Deputy General of the Kingdom of Ireland, and the rest of his Majesty's Honorable Privy Counsel of the same, with the consent of Lucas Shee, of Upper-court, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq., founder of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, by the appointment of Sir Richard Shee, Knight, his father, the fourth day of November, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the two-and-fortieth, for the well ordering and governing of the said hospital, and of the master, brethren, and sisters of the same hospital, and of their lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, to be kept and observed for ever, as followeth, viz:—

"In Primis it is ordered, established, and decreed, by and with the consent aforesaid, that all and every such person and persons as from time to time hereafter shall be elected, constituted, and admitted to be master of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, shall be a layman of honest behaviour and conversation, and one that can write and read, and of the age of 30 years at the least, and unmarried at the time of his first entrance into the office of master of the said hospital, or otherwise he shall not be capable of the said office.

"Item, that no man or woman shall be admitted to be brother or sister of the said hospital, but such as are sole and unmarried, either blind, lame, impotent, or diseased, or aged people of the age of fifty years, and not able to work or get their living, and such as are poor and not worth five pounds in lands or goods above their debts.

"Item, that the master of the said hospital for the time being shall have all the uppermost garrets of the said hospital, in several, by himself, for his lodging, and therein to keep the store or provision of the house, and the brethren of the said hospital shall have all those six rooms or chambers, which are in the middle story of the said hospital, every one a chamber, in several, to himself, to be appointed to him by the master of

the said hospital, and the seventh room or chamber, with the chimney in it, in the said middle story, to be used in common amongst the said master and brethren for a dining-room. And that the sisters of the said hospital shall likewise have all those six lower rooms or chambers which are in the lowest story of the said hospital, every one a chamber, in several, to herself, to be appointed unto her by the master of the said hospital, and the seventh room, with the chimney in it, in the said lowest story, to be used in common amongst the said sisters for their place to dine and suppe in, and to make fire as occasion serveth.

"Item, that the said master, brethren, and sisters, shall every Sabbath or holiday in the year, resort to the church called Our Lady's Church, in Kilkenny, at the usual time of prayer there in the forenoon and in the afternoon, there to hear Divine Service sung or said, according to the laws and statutes of this realm; or, failing thereof, to be punished according to the discretion of the master of the said hospital: and that every working day the said master shall read prayers in the said public room, in the middle part of the said hospital, betwixt five and six of the clock in the morning, and eight and nine in the evening, whereunto all the said brethren and sisters shall resort upon the like pain and punishment.

"Item, that the said master, brethren and sisters of the said hospital shall not set, let, nor demise any of the lands, tithes, or other possessions of the said hospital, nor any part thereof, to any person or persons, for any longer term than one-and-twenty years, and that to be always in possession and at the best yearly rent, to be paid to the master of the said hospital at Easter and Michaelmas, by even portions, and no fine or other consideration but the said yearly rent to be taken for such lease, so to be made; and that no lease shall be made of the premises, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, which shall be either brother, sister, son or daughter, to the master, or any of the brethren or sisters of the said hospital, nor to any of their uses.

"Item, that the master of the said hospital, for the time being, shall have and take yearly to his own use, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands and premises of the said hospital, the sum of four pounds, lawful money of Ireland, for and towards his maintenance, and that all the residue of the rents, issues, and profits of all the lands and possessions of the said hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, every one of them to have to himself an equal portion thereof for his and her maintenance in the said hospital, the surdent or distribution thereof to be made yearly at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, by the master of the said hospital for the time being, with the consent and privity of Lucas Shee, or his heirs.

"Item, that the common seal and all the writings, charters, and counterparts of leases of the said hospital, shall be always kept in a strong chest, with three locks and three keys thereunto, one of which keys shall ever remain with the said Lucas Shee and his heirs; another of the said keys with the master of the said hospital for the time being; and the third key in the custody or possession of the ancientest in-standing of the brethren of the said hospital; and the said chest to be kept in one of the said rooms, appointed for the master of the said hospital for the time being.

"Item, that if the master or any of the brethren or sisters of the said hospital shall happen to marry, or shall practise, or commit any rebellion,

treason, or felony, or shall be lawfully convicted of adultery, fornication, witchcraft, invocation of spirits, or perjury, or shall wittingly or willingly relieve any traitors or felons, or receive stolen goods, or shall be a common drunkard, that then every such person or persons shall be deprived or expelled out of the said hospital, by the said Lucas Shee, or his heirs, and the master and residue of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, for the time being, or the major part of them, according to the intent of the charter hereunto annexed.

“Item, that none of the brethren of the said hospital shall at any time come and be together, sole or alone, with any of the said sisters, in any room of the said hospital for any cause whatever, but only in the time of prayers, or in the presence of the master, upon pain of expulsion as aforesaid.

“Item, that the said Christopher Shee, in the charter mentioned, to be master, and all and every such other person and persons as shall at any time hereafter be made master of the said hospital, shall, at his first admission or entrance into his said office, take a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelist before the sovereign of the town of Kilkenny for the time being, and the said Lucas Shee, or his heirs, that he shall well and truly execute the office of master of the said hospital during all the time that he shall be master of the same, and that he will, according to his best wisdom and ability, order and govern the said brethren and sisters, and all the lands belonging to the said hospital, according to the laws and statutes herein mentioned, and such other laws and statutes as hereafter shall be made for or concerning the same; and that he will not willingly, nor wittingly do, or cause to be done, anything that shall be prejudicial to the said society, or to any member thereof, or to the disinheritance of the said hospital; nor shall commit or consent to any manner of treason, nor conceal the same, but shall reveal and discover the same within 12 hours after he hath notice thereof unto some of the King’s Justices of Peace, or some of his Privy Counsell, and further to do his best endeavour that all the orders and statutes of the said house be well and truly put in execution.

“Item, that all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, be admitted to be one of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, shall at his and her first admittance or entrance into the same society, take a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelists before the sovereign of the town of Kilkenny for the time being, and the said Lucas Shee, or his heirs, that he or she, during the time that he or she shall continue a brother or sister of the said hospital, shall and will be obedient unto the master of the said hospital, according to the laws and statutes of the said house; and shall well and truly observe, perform, and keep all the laws, statutes, and constitutions of said hospital; and that he or she will not commit nor consent to any treason, nor conceal the same, but shall reveal and discover the same within 12 hours after he or she shall have notice thereof, to some one of the King’s Justices of the Peace, or some of his Privy Counsel of the realm of Ireland.

“NICHOLAS KERDIFF,
THOMAS DUBLIN, Canċ.,
HUMPHRY WINCHE,
ROBERT JACOB,

THOMAS RIDGEWAY,
OLIVER SAM’.
JOHN R. COOKE.

“JOHN REILLY.”

The Rev. John O'Hanlon, R. C. C., Dublin, forwarded the concluding portion of his valuable series of papers on the Ordnance Collections for the several Counties of Leinster, now nearly all deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The present paper related to the county of Longford :—

"In the Catalogue of the Ordnance Survey collection for illustrating the county of Longford, we find the following documents:—I. Names from Down Survey (see Leinster, vol. i.). II. Extracts (see Letters; see also p. 33.). III. Letters and Extracts, one volume. IV. Name Books, 48. V. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. VI. Memorandums, one volume. VII. County Index to Names on Maps, one volume. VIII. Memoir Papers (see detailed list annexed). Taking these materials in the order set down, viz.:—I. Names from Down Survey, &c.—there are found in the Leinster folio vol. i., pp. 605 to 676, each page (with a few excepted blank) containing barony, parish, and townland names, referring to the Down Survey Map. The first page (605) comprises a general index to barony and parish names for the succeeding pages. II. Extracts (see Letters; see also p. 33.).¹ III. Letters and Extracts, one volume. Both Letters and Extracts are now bound together in one 4to volume, and they are preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. To both, indices have been lately prefixed. The letters, in number eighteen, have precedence in this MS., and include 89 pages. All of these letters, with a single exception, were written by Mr. O'Donovan, in the month of May, 1837. The following is their order, as to locality and date: Granard, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th; Edgeworthstown, 17th, 18th, 18th; Ballymahon, 19th; Longford, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th; Athlone, 27th, 29th, 31st May. The single exception is a letter written by Rev. Dr. Farrelly, P. P. of Ardagh, and headed, Ardagh, July 27th, 1837. The Extracts follow the Letters, and the first extract is at page 90, the last at page 211. The Extracts are taken from the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' O'Flaherty's 'Ogygia,' Mac Firbis's 'Pedigrees,' 'Irish Calendar of Saints,' Colgan's 'AA. SS. and Tr. Th.,' and Lanigan's 'Ecclesi-

¹ The reference made to page 33 of the Catalogue of the Irish Topographical Collection has relation to a MS. volume, already mentioned in a previous note to a former communication. The volume in question is entitled, "Extracts from the British Museum, Lambeth, Oxford, and Bodleian Libraries," &c. I find, also, in reference to the Extracts, an "Index of Places to Irish Part of Do., not arranged." This index is contained on two pages of foolscap paper, pinned together, and tied within a blue paper covering. The names are given in the Irish and Roman letters, with references to the several pages where found. The MS. volume, "Extracts from the British Museum," &c., will now be found amongst the records of the topographical and antiquarian collection deposited in the Library of the

Royal Irish Academy, which have been lately transferred from Mountjoy Barracks, Phoenix Park. The volume is elegantly lettered, and strongly bound in half morocco, as are the other MS. volumes of the series which have been removed. If the Government do not want the *Memoir Papers*—yet unbound in the Ordnance Survey Office—for the purpose of illustrating the geological maps of Ireland, it would be very desirable to have them bound and lettered in a style corresponding with those MSS. already transferred to the Royal Irish Academy, with a view to their being deposited in the Library of our splendid Celtic institution. In any case, it is altogether probable the *Memoir Papers* will ultimately be deposited in the Academy, as they are only supplementary to the documents already transferred.

astical History of Ireland.' A map of the county of Longford, on tracing paper, is folded into the end of this MS. volume.¹ IV. Name Books, 48. These are similar, in shape and contents, to others already described. V. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. This MS. is in 4to shape, containing 29 numbered pages, more than double that number of pages being written on, including a supplement of three pages, which contains the names of parishes in the county of Longford, taken from the Inquisitions, with the names of patron saints of many of these parishes, and the dates of their festivals, as also a settling of parochial orthography. A page of authorities for the nomenclature of these parishes is likewise prefixed to the succeeding pages. VI. Memorandums, one volume. This MS. is a thin 4to, of 64 numbered pages, all of which contain various written scraps and entries. Three pages of an index to these Memoranda precede the succeeding numbered pages. VII. County Indices to Names on Maps, one volume. This is comprised in one folio volume, of 75 unnumbered pages. The townlands run in alphabetical order, with the names of the baronies and parishes in which found succeeding, across the several slips pasted on the pages. It is useful as a book of reference to the engraved Ordnance maps of the county of Longford. VIII. Memoir Papers (see detailed list annexed). These are comprised in five small notes, written to the present Sir Thomas A. Larcom, Under Secretary for Ireland, between April and June, 1837. I cannot be sure of the writer's name, although attached to each of these notes, as the letters are carelessly scrawled; but these Memorandums contain interesting information regarding our distinguished poet, essayist, and countryman, Oliver Goldsmith, furnished to the writer by Dr. Streat, then 90 years old. He was formerly curate of Auburn, and second successor of the venerable vicar of Wakefield (Oliver Goldsmith's father), and at that time incumbent over the townland of Pallas. He stated he had papers to prove, beyond a doubt, that Pallas was the birth-place of the poet. He also possessed the family likeness of Goldsmith, painted by Sir J. Reynolds. In one of these notes there is a memorandum of *three enclosures* sent to Major-General Larcom, and also *two traces of the Goldsmith papers* mentioned in another; but these interesting extracts are not to be found in the Ordnance Survey

¹ It is likely the valuable accessions to its MS. department in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, in consequence of the county records of the Ordnance Survey being handed over to the guardianship of our Academicians, will necessitate additions to the compartment already filled with MSS. It is in contemplation to prepare and publish a complete detailed Catalogue of the MSS. deposited in the Royal Irish Academy. A great portion of this work has been already accomplished by Professor Eugene O'Curry, in three large folio volumes, yet unpublished, but preserved in the Library amongst the MSS. Dr. Wilde has shown how learnedly researchful and attractive a catalogue of our antiquities may be formed, from the two beautifully illustrated parts already issued, and noticed in this

Journal. Mr. Gilbert, the historian of the city of Dublin, *par excellence*, and the lately appointed Custodian of the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, will spare no pains in making the Catalogue of the Books and MSS. of this national depository worthy of himself and of the institution, in the welfare of which he takes so deep an interest. It would be very desirable to have the MS. Catalogue illustrated by the new photographic process, or to have *fac-similes* of the Irish MS. pages engraved, to illustrate the letter-press. The small amount of funds required for this most laudible purpose would not be refused by the Master of the Rolls, if the proper application be made by the Publication Committee of the Royal Irish Academy.

collection for the county of Longford. Most probably they are at present in possession of the Under Secretary for Ireland. They must prove peculiarly interesting to the future biographers of Goldsmith, and even necessary for consultation, as original memorials. In one of the notes, reference is made to certain words, somewhat smeared, in a copy of some particular Bible. It would appear one or both of the traces had reference to these entries in the Bible—most probably a highly valued family relic, from some relation it bore to our genial and gifted Oliver Goldsmith.”¹

Thomas J. Tenison, Esq., J. P., sent the following communication relative to “Peghts Pipes, named by the native Irish and Highland Scots, ‘Piopa Loughlanach’” :—

“Those small tobacco pipes have been frequently found in Scotland, and are believed by the peasantry to have belonged to the Picts. That ancient and nomadic people have been named Peghts by the lowland Scots (who are of Sassenach or Saxon origin), and their diminutive smoking tubes have thence been designated Peghts’ Pipes. From this it is obvious that ‘those agents of fumous enjoyment’ are deemed of considerable antiquity amongst the lowlanders of Scotland.

“The native Irish agree with their brethren of North Britain in believing them to belong to a period between the eighth and tenth century. Mr. Croker’s *à priori* reasonings prove the absurdity and fallacy of this belief. These pipes are also attributed by the hardy Highlander and his kindred Celtæ in ‘Ierna’s Isle’ to the fairies, all things that pertained to these little people in the olden times being pigmy. So far, however, as my information on this subject has extended,—and I have sought instruction from many conversant in such matters,—I do not think them older than 280 years at most. From the erudition and research of Mr. Dalzell, I am surprised to find that a subject which recent discoveries have re-invested with new and additional interest should have escaped his critical explorations in ‘The Darker Superstitions of Scotland.’ Several archeologists have laboured to prove that *hemp* and *tobacco* were smoked at a very early period; but, according to M’Cullogh, Humboldt has shown ‘that tobacco was the *term* used in the Haytien language to designate the *pipe* or instrument made use of by the natives in smoking the herb; and the term, having been transferred by the Spaniards from the pipe to the herb itself, has been adopted by the other nations of the ancient world.’ Rabelais, too, asserts that hemp was only known and first used in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Herodotus states that the Massagetæ, with all the Scythic nations, were acquainted with herbs, which they flung into the flame, the ascending smoke of which they inhaled, seated round the blazing pile. Thus they became intoxicated, like the Greeks with wine.

¹ The present paper concludes the serial account of all the MS. materials available for illustration of the History, Antiquities, Topography, &c. of the Leinster Province. Since the former communication was written, the Antiquarian and Extract volumes, uni-

formly and elegantly bound and lettered, have been removed from the Irish Ordnance Survey Office to the Royal Irish Academy. In the latter place, they will be more accessible to the reading public, and to the students of our history and antiquities.

“Strabo says that they had a religious order amongst them who smoked, and which, according to Pomp. Mela and Solinus, they received through long tubes. To those acquainted with the superstitions which formerly prevailed in Ireland, and are to a certain extent still existing in the western portions of our country, it is known that the peasantry believe in the existence of our Danish assailants, and that those piratical invaders continue to reside in a pigmy form in our raths and forts. Many such legends linger and are rehearsed in the rural districts, where almost every diminutive article of antiquity is imagined to be of Elfin origin. So those tobacco pipes are designated *Piopa Loughlanach*, from the general supposition that they are the laid-aside property of a still existent tribe in Ireland; and being, like our old tea utensils, of small dimensions, our people suppose them to belong to the Loghery-man or Leprochaun—

‘That sottish elf,
Who quaffs with swollen lips the ruby wine.’

“In England, the use of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) is certainly of comparatively modern date, and was introduced from America in 1585, by Raleigh or Drake, who, during their stay in Virginia (on the authority of Harriott), ‘and since their return home, were accustomed to smoke it after the fashion of the Indian, and found many rare and wonderful experiments of the virtue thereof.’

“This appreciating acknowledgment is, however, opposed to the prevailing opinions of many eminent members of our medical faculties, who consider the practice highly pernicious and poisonous, destructive to the digestive and mental organs, and productive of other most distressing diseases. An edict, too, has been issued by the Emperor Napoleon against smoking in schools or colleges. By this decree upwards of thirty pipe manufactories have been extinguished in Paris.

“With, however, a readiness to reproduce opinions indoctrinated with authority, I may mention that Oliver Goldsmith, in the year 1754, advocated the custom, and attributed ‘the healthy and ruddy complexion of the Dutch to their continual smoking,’ Holland having been then described as ‘one huge pipe.’

“Vigorous measures against the consumption of tobacco (by smoking, snuffing, and chewing, now so disgustingly practised by the Yankees) were attempted to be enforced by James I., and the use of ‘the noxious weed’ prohibited. In addition to repeated proclamations and publications by the King against it, the fashion of smoking was then so much in the ascendant, that, in 1624, Pope Urban VIII. issued a bull of excommunication against those who smoked in churches.

“In support of the supposition that smoking was known in Ireland several centuries previous to the introduction of tobacco into England by the Virginian adventurers, I may appropriately insert the following remarks, which I believe to be from the pen of our distinguished countryman, Dr. George Petrie:—

“‘The custom of smoking is of much greater antiquity in Ireland than the introduction of tobacco into Europe. Smoking pipes made of bronze are frequently found in our Irish tumuli, or sepulchral mounds of

the most remote antiquity, and *similar pipes, made of baked clay*, are discovered daily in all parts of our island. A curious instance of the bathos in sculpture, which also illustrates the antiquity of this custom, occurs on the monument of Donogh O'Brien, King of Thomond, who was killed in 1267, and interred in the Abbey of Corcumroe, in the county of Clare, of which his family were the founders. He is represented in the usual recumbent posture, with the short pipe or *dhudeen* of the Irish in his mouth.'

"In the 'Anthologia Hibernica' (1793-4), some interesting particulars are published on the subject of tobacco pipes dug up at Brannocks-town in the latter year, when one of those pipes was found sticking between the teeth of a human skull. According to Keating, the Irish historiographer, a battle was fought here between the natives and the Ostmen. 'Those pipes,' he says, 'may have belonged to the latter.' An entrenchment filled with human bones was also discovered near the banks of the Liffey, amongst which were a number of pipes; *under* the bones lay several stone coffins formed of flag-stones or *cists*, without cement. In each coffin or cist was a skeleton. Even at this day, I have heard that it is no uncommon usage, in portions of the southern and western provinces of Ireland, to place the *dhudeen* and *backy* in the coffins of those who in their lifetime had been strongly addicted to smoking. This, no doubt, may be adduced as an instance of barbarous superstition, but at the same time it shows the warm-hearted and ardent love of the Irish peasant in thus sacrificing to the remembrance of his departed friends and old affections.

"Pipes similar to those under discussion are not unfrequently found in old grave-yards. Dr. Stewart, in his 'History of Armagh,' states that several of those pipes, with human skeletons, were in 1817 dug up in the site of the cemetery of the Templum Columbæ, within the precincts of the Primatial City, and which had been used as a place of interment till after the Reformation.

"The Museum of the Armagh Natural History Society contains several of those memorials, all of which had been collected in Ulster—a few fragmentary specimens have also been recently brought to light by labourers working at the rere of Mr. Peel's house in English-st., Armagh.

"Now, admitting the accuracy of Keating's assertion, that a battle had been fought between the Irish and the Esterlings, it does not follow that the stone coffins or tobacco pipes mentioned in his narrative had been placed there for interment *over* the slain; but it is most likely from the graves containing those *tobacco pipes*, that a comparatively modern cemetery had been mistaken for a battle-field of the tenth century.

"The Germans and other nations (we are told), who are the descendants of the Scythians, at a very early period practised smoking with wooden and earthen pipes. The eastern Scythæ, Tartars, and Turks used long tubes, but the Goths and western nations short ones, as still practised in Germany. The native Indians measure distances by pipes. The use of tobacco is unknown among the southern Arabs; and a writer in the 'Court Journal' states 'that in the East hemp (*Hachshish*) performs the functions of tobacco, and is smoked out of cow's horns, gourds, cocoa-nuts, and the like.'"

The following papers were laid before the Members:—

THE CLEARING OF KILKENNY, ANNO 1654.

BY JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, ESQ.

IN that great collection in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, known as the “Carte MSS.,” but which might well be called the Ormond Papers, consisting as the greater part of it does of the correspondence of the great Duke of Ormond, King’s Letters, and other State Documents that belonged to him, there is an address from certain inhabitants of Kilkenny, presented to him in the year 1661, highly illustrative of that most eventful period.

The Marquis (for he had not yet been made Duke of Ormond), was then in London, high in favour with the king, who had been just a year restored. His voice was most potential in the affairs of Ireland; and could the king have made him virtual ruler of that kingdom, he would probably have been content to do so. But there was a power in possession of Ireland stronger than king or marquis, and that was the body of Cromwellian Officers and Soldiers who (with the Adventurers and Forty-nine Men), were planted in their allotments all over the country, under the provisions of the Republican Government. The lands of the ancient owners had been handed over to them in discharge of their arrears of pay. They had divided them, cast lots for them, and were about five years in possession; and had no notion of giving them back, at the order of any, to the former proprietors, no matter how innocent, or how high in favour the claimant might be. They would “have a knock for it first,” according to their own expression.

Those ancient proprietors who had been banished to Connaught were now eagerly praying the king to be restored their estates; and many of them being allied in blood to the Marquis of Ormond, and to others in power, got King’s Letters to put them in possession. But, besides the landed proprietors, the townspeople of the ancient towns of Ireland had been driven out of the towns and cities, and their houses given to strangers and to settlers from England; and they, too, became clamorous to be restored; but, not being of high alliance, found it more difficult to get their cries heard by the king.

The citizens of Kilkenny, however, thought themselves fortunate beyond others in having a patron and protector at court in the Marquis of Ormond, to whom, accordingly, they forwarded a petition to be presented to the King, accompanied by a touching letter to the Marquis himself, bearing some curious tokens of the hardships of the times. “Most Excellent Lord (they write), we presume out of our coverts and lurking places to present an address to His